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things, and there is no rule of thumb for presenting botany to beginners.

The physiology of plants is first represented, in 92 pages, the very first contact being with protoplasm. Protoplasm is certainly a biological beginning, but it has always been a question whether it is a pedagogical beginning.

The second part (107 pp.) is devoted to morphology, a series of well selected plants being used to represent the plant kingdom. In this part lessons on prominent families of seed plants are included; which is certainly too often disregarded in books of this kind.

The third part (144 pp.) is concerned with ecological subjects, and is especially deserving of notice, inasmuch as it is the fullest presentation of ecological material yet offered to the schools. However, it is not so much an orderly outline of ecology, as a random presentation of ecological topics.

The book is to be commended, not merely for its general spirit, but also for its wealth of illustrations, its short paragraphs with distinct headings, and its ecological material. Its weak points are its lack of organization, and its often careless statements.

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*Plato's Apology of Socrates, and Crito, and a part of the Phaedo.*

With Introduction, Commentary, and Critical Appendix.

By THE REV. C. L. KITCHEL, M.A. New York: American Book Company.

THE principal aim of this book is, in the words of the preface, "to present the person of Socrates so clearly that the student may not fail to see what manner of man he was, and why his influence was so decided upon his own time and upon succeeding ages." For this purpose the introduction of 76 pages is well conceived and well expressed. The first four pages give a brief sketch of Plato, and the bulk of the remaining pages is devoted to an account of Socrates' character, his work, and its results and influence. Were the purpose of the book other than as stated above it might be objected that the editor has not given sufficient prominence to Plato, nor called attention sharply enough to the fact that while, as he states, Socrates is the chief speaker in nearly all that Plato wrote, the philosophy is usually Plato's own.

The text, which is based on Wohlrab's revision of Hermann, is well printed in clear and attractive type. Only the first and last sections of the *Phaedo* are included, the portion omitted extending from 60C to 115B. An appendix of ten pages contains very brief notes on the principal MSS. and editions, and a short discussion of the more important variants.

The commentary provides all the help that the learner needs for the understanding of the text. References to the grammars of Hadley and Goodwin are numerous, and elementary details in syntax are not ignored. The book is handy and attractive in appearance. It fulfills well the purpose of the editor, and for the use of young pupils can be recommended as a good introduction to the literary side of Plato.